

into Horseshoe Creek on state highway 32 northeast of Ashepoo, Colleton County, South Carolina, September 2, 1948, *N. Hotchkiss* No. 7270; Big Hunting Creek, Fairfax County, Virginia, September 10, 1949, *F. M. Uhler*.

The eighth edition of Gray's Manual (page 393) gives the habitat and range of this species as "Fresh tidal marshes and shores, se. Va." In *RHODORA* 42: 441, M. L. Fernald cites collections from six Virginia counties. Fernald's discussion in *RHODORA* 42: 511–513 led to the corrected identification of the Georgetown County, South Carolina specimen and stimulated the search for stations south of Virginia. *A. Keisak* is now known from nine counties in Virginia, one in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, and one in Georgia. The stations are all within the influence of tide on the Potomac, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, James, Blackwater, Cape Fear, Waccamaw, Black, Santee, Ashepoo, Savannah, and Altamaha Rivers.

MYRIOPHYLLUM VERTICILLATUM L. Stikine Flats, southeastern Alaska, July 30, 1942, *L. J. Palmer* No. 720.

Neither Eric Hultén's "Flora of Alaska and Yukon. VII" (pages 1158–1160. 1947) nor J. P. Anderson's "Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada. Part VII. Geraniaceae to Plumbaginaceae" (*Iowa State College Journal of Science* 23: 149. January 1949) record this species.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, LAUREL, MD.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA IN MARYLAND.—The Eurasian coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara* L., which is well established in clayey soils from Newfoundland to Minnesota, extending south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, has apparently never been reported from Maryland. On 25 Sept. 1938 I found two small clumps close together at the base of the Calvert Cliffs along Chesapeake Bay about half a mile above the wharf at Governor Run (now known as Kenwood Beach), Calvert County, Maryland. The following spring (on 5 March), I found 4 flowering stems on the clayey slope of the cliffs about half a mile below the wharf in the same region. The plant has persisted in both places. In the autumn of 1949 I counted about 40 clumps of it at the downstream locality, and in the autumn of 1950 about 16 plants at the upper one. They grow mainly on the clayey-sandy talus at

the foot of the cliffs, a habitat exposed to constant disturbance or destruction by the frequent high tides of the area. The original source of the introduction here is not evident. I have never seen it cultivated in this region.—S. F. BLAKE, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

THE CACTI OF ARIZONA¹—This, the second edition, is a small book with a stiff binding, differing in that respect from the thin flexible-covered first edition which appeared in 1940 as University of Arizona Bulletin, Biological Science Bulletin No. 5. The page size is approximately the same in the two editions and many of the same illustrations are used, but the type and format of the second edition marks a considerable improvement over the first. Also, one sees improvements in the handling of certain plates such as No. X of edition 1 now altered to produce Plates VI and VII of the new edition with less reduction of the photographs; and Plate XXII similarly changed to become Plate XVII with the elimination of one of the photographs. Several colored plates of paintings by Lucretia Breazeale Hamilton are not included in the second edition, but a new colored Plate (XXI), showing the saguaro and organ pipe cacti in their natural settings and including a bit of vivid Arizona sky, is a welcome addition. The maps showing the distribution of various species of cacti in Arizona are reproduced in black in this edition. In the earlier one, the actual range of each species was shown in green. I do not see that the new maps are an improvement, but they were undoubtedly cheaper and less subject to error in reproduction.

The fact that a second edition of this work was called for is a high recommendation of it. This is particularly true when one considers the fact that the book treats but a single family of plants in a relatively restricted geographic area. Counteracting this narrowness of scope to some extent is the wide popular interest in cacti, but one of the most important factors governing the large demand was Dr. Benson's inclusion of general well-illustrated material on the morphology of the cactus flower, notes on how to identify cacti and how to grow them. The new edition continues these features.

There are some changes in the classification of the Cacti in the second edition. These in general appear to represent more matured judgements of taxonomic relationships on the part of Dr. Benson, resulting from a consideration of more adequate material and a longer period of study on the problems involved. The trend in the second edition is toward the recognition of fewer species and the inclusion of some of the taxons formerly treated as species in varietal status. In *Opuntia* there are 32 species in edition 1 and 26 in edition 2. The greatest reduction was in *Echinocereus* from 10 to 5 species. Other genera were handled about the same in the two editions. The omission of an index, which to my mind is a must in a book of this sort, might be rectified if another edition is required.—R. C. ROLLINS.

¹ The Cacti of Arizona, by Lyman Benson. XIII + 135 pp. with XXIX plates and 33 figures. \$4.00. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson. Published at the University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 1950.